Western Carolinian.

It is ever wise to abstain from laws, which however [illegible] good in [illegible], have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on [illegible] convictions. — Dr. Channing.

BY BURTON CRAIGE.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C., MONDAY APRIL 15, 1833. [VOL. XIII NO 671.

TERMS.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published once a week at two dollars per annum, if paid within three months; or two dollars and fifty cents, if [illegible] the year. No Paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the Editor's discretion.—No subscription will be received for a less time than one year.

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SENATE OF U. STATES.

SPEECH OF Mr. CALHOUN,

OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

On the Bill further to provide for the collection of duties on Imports.

[CONTINUED.]

It was thus that the reasonable hope of relief, through the election of General Jackson, was blasted; but still, one other hope remained; that the final discharge of the public debt, an event near at hand, would remove our burden. That event would leave in the Treasury a large surplus; a surplus that could not be expended under the most extravagant schemes of appropriation, having the least color of decency or constitutionality. That event, at last arrived. At the last session of Congress, it was avowed on all sides, that the public debt, for all practical purposes, was, in fact, paid; the small surplus remaining being nearly covered by the money in the treasury and the bonds for duties which had already accrued; but with the arrival of this event, our last hope was doomed to be disappointed. After a long session of many months, and the most earnest effort on the part of South Carolina and the other southern States, to obtain relief, all that could be effected was a small reduction in the amount of the duties; but a reduction of such a character, that while it diminished the amount of burden, distributed that burden more unequally than even the obnoxious act of 1828; reversing the principle adopted by the bill of 1816, of laying higher duties on the unprotected than the protected articles, by repealing almost entirely the duties laid upon the former, and imposing the burden almost entirely on the latter. It was thus, that instead of relief,—instead of an equal distribution of the burdens and benefits of the Government on the payment of the debt, as had been fondly anticipated, the duties were so arranged as to be, in fact, bounties on one side, and taxation on the other, and thus placing the two great sections of the country in direct conflict in reference to its fiscal action, and thereby letting in that flood of political corruption which threatens to sweep away our Constitution and our liberty.

This unequal and unjust arrangement was pronounced, both by the administration, through its proper organ, the Secretary of the Treasury, and by the opposition, to be a *permanent* adjustment; and it was thus that all hope of relief through the action of the General Government terminated, and the crisis so long apprehended at length arrived, at which the State was compelled to choose between absolute acquiescence in a ruinous system of oppression, or a resort to her reserved powers—powers of which she alone was the rightful judge, and which only in this momentous juncture, could save her. She determined on the latter.

The consent of two thirds of her legislature was necessary for the call of a Convention, which was considered the only legitimate organ through which the people, in their sovereignty could speak. After an arduous struggle, the State rights party succeeded; more than two-thirds of both branches of the legislature favorable to a Convention were elected; a Convention was called—the Ordinance adopted. The Convention was succeeded by a meeting of the legislature, when the laws to carry the Ordinance into execution, were enacted; all of which had been communicated by the President—had been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and this bill is the result of their labor.

Having now, said Mr. C., corrected some of the prominent misrepresentations, as to the nature of this controversy, and given a rapid sketch of the movement of the State in reference to it, he would next proceed to notice some objections connected with the Ordinance and the proceedings under it.

The first and most prominent of these is directed against what is called the test oath—which, an effort has been made to render odious. So far from deserving the denunciation which has been levelled against it, he viewed this provision of the Ordinance as but the natural result of the doctrines entertained by the State, and the position which she occupies. The people of that State believe that the Union is a union of States, and not of individuals; that it was formed by the States, and that the citizens of the several States were bound to it through the acts of their several States; [illegible] Constitution for itself, and that it was only by such ratification of a State that any obligation was imposed upon the citizens;—thus believing, it was the opinion of the people of Carolina, that it belonged to the State which had imposed the obligation, to declare, in the last resort, the extent of that obligation, as far as her citizens were concerned; and this, upon the plain principles which exist in all analagous cases of compact, between sovereign or political bodies. On this principle, the people of the State, acting in their sovereign capacity, in Convention, precisely as they had adopted their own and the Federal Constitutions, had declared by the Ordinance, that the acts of Congress which had imposed duties under the authority to lay imposts, were acts, not for revenue, as intended by the Constitution, but for protection, and therefore null and void. The Ordinance thus enacted by the people of the State themselves, acting as a sovereign community, was, to all intents and purposes, a part of the Constitution of the State; and though of a peculiar character, was as obligatory on the citizens of that State, as any portion of the Constitution. In prescribing, then, the oath to obey the Ordinance, no more was done than to prescribe an oath to obey the Constitution. It was, in fact, but a particular oath of allegiance, and in every respect similar to that which is prescribed under the Constitution of the United States, to be administered to all the officers of the State and Federal Governments; and was no more deserving the harsh and bitter epithets which had been heaped upon it, than that or any similar oath. It ought to be borne in mind, that, according to the opinion which prevailed in Carolina, the right of resistance to the unconstitutional laws of Congress belongs to the State, and not to her individual citizens, and that, though the latter may, in a mere question of *meum* and *tuum*, resist, through the courts, an unconstitutional encroachment upon their rights, yet the final stand against usurpation rests not with them, but with the State of which they are members; and that such act of resisting by a State, binds the conscience and allegiance of the citizen. But there appeared to be a general misapprehension as to the extent to which the State had acted under this part of the Ordinance. Instead of sweeping every officer, by a general proscription of the minority, as has been represented in debate, as far as the knowledge of Mr. C. extends, not a single individual had been removed. The State had, in fact, acted with the greatest tenderness, all circumstances considered, towards citizens who differed from the majority; and, in that spirit, had directed the oath to be administered, only in cases of some official act directed to be performed, in which obedience to the Ordinance was involved.

It had been further objected that the State had acted precipitately. What! precipitately! after making a strenuous resistance for twelve years—by discussion here and in the other house of Congress—by essays in all forms—by resolutions, remonstrances, and protests on the part of her Legislature; and finally by attempting an appeal to the judicial power of the United States? He said attempting, for they had been prevented from bringing the question fairly before the court, and that by an act of that very majority in Congress which now upbraid them for not making that appeal; of that majority, who, on a motion of one of the members in the other house from S. Carolina, refused to give to the act of 1828 its true title; that it was a *protective*, and not a *revenue* act. The State has never, it is true, relied upon that tribunal, the Supreme Court, to vindicate its reserved rights; yet they have always considered it as an auxiliary means of defence, of which they would gladly have availed themselves to test the constitutionality of protection, had they not been deprived of the means of doing so by the act of the majority.

Notwithstanding this long delay of more than ten years, under this continued encroachment of the Government, we now hear it on all sides, by friends and foes, gravely pronounced that the State has acted precipitately—that her conduct has been rash! That such should be the language of an interested majority, who, by means of this unconstitutional and oppressive system, are annually extorting millions from the South, to be bestowed upon other sections, was not at all surprising. Whatever impedes the course of avarice and ambition will ever be denounced as rash and precipitate; and had South Carolina delayed her resistance fifty instead of twelve years, she would have heard from the same quarter the same language; but it was really surprising that those who are suffering in common with herself, and who have complained equally loud of their grievances, who had pronounced the very acts which she had asserted within her limits to be oppressive, unconstitutional, and ruinous, after so long a struggle—a struggle longer than that which preceded the separation of these States from the mother country—longer than the period of the [illegible] Carolina which [illegible] had they performed their duty with equal energy and promptness, our situation this day would be very different from what we now find it. Delays are said to be dangerous; and never was the maxim more true than in the present case—a case of monopoly. It is the very nature of monopolies to grow. If we take from one side a large portion of the proceeds of its labor and give it to the other, the side from which we take must constantly decay, and that to which we give must prosper and increase. Such is the action of the protective system. It exacts from the South a large portion of the proceeds of its industry, which it bestows upon the other sections in the shape of bounties to manufactures, and appropriations in a thousand forms—pensions, improvement of rivers and harbors, roads and canals, and in every shape that wit or ingenuity can devise. Can we then be surprised that the principle of monopoly grows, when it is so amply remunerated at the expense of those who support it? And this is the real reason of the fact which we witness, that all acts for protection pass with small minorities, but soon come to be sustained by great and overwhelming majorities. Those who seek the monopoly, endeavor to obtain it in the most exclusive shape; and they take care, accordingly, to associate only a sufficient number of interests barely to pass it through the two houses of Congress—on the plain principle that the greater the number from whom the monopoly takes, and the fewer on whom it bestows, the greater is the advantage to the monopolists. Acting in this spirit, we have often seen with what exact precision they count, adding wool to woollens, associating lead and iron, feeling their way, until a bare majority is obtained, when the bill passes, connecting just as many interests as is sufficient to ensure its success, and no more. In a short time, however, we have invariably found that this *lean*, becomes a decided majority, under the certain operation which compels individuals to desert the pursuits which the monopoly have rendered unprofitable, that they may participate in those pursuits which it had rendered profitable. It is against this dangerous and growing disease which South Carolina has acted—a disease whose cancerous action would soon spread to every part of the system, had it not been speedily arrested.

There was another powerful reason why the action of the State could not be safely delayed. The public debt, as he had already stated, for all practical purposes, had already been paid and, under the existing duties, a large annual surplus, of many millions, must come into the Treasury. It was impossible to look at this state of things without seeing the most mischievous consequences; and, among others, if not speedily corrected, it would interpose powerful and almost insuperable obstacles to throwing off the burden under which the south had been so long laboring. The disposition of the surplus would become a subject of violent and corrupt struggle, and could not fail to rear up new and powerful interests in support of the existing system; not only in those sections which have been heretofore benefited by it, but even in the south itself. He could not but trace to the anticipation of this state of the Treasury the sudden and extraordinary movements which had taken place, at the last session, in the Virginia Legislature, in which the whole south was vitally interested. It was impossible for any rational man to believe that that State could seriously have thought of effecting the scheme to which he alluded by her own resources, without powerful aid from the general Government.

It was next objected, that the enforcing acts have legislated the United States out of South Carolina. He had already replied to this objection on another occasion, and would now but repeat what he then said—that they had been legislated out only to the extent that they had no right to enter. The Constitution had admitted the jurisdiction of the United States within the limits of the several States, only so far as the delegated powers authorized; beyond that they were intruders, and might rightfully be expelled; and that they had been efficiently expelled by the legislation of the State through her civil process, as has been acknowledged on all sides in the debate, is only a confirmation of the truth of the doctrine for which the majority in Carolina had contended.

The very point at issue between the two parties there, was, whether nullification was a peaceable and efficient remedy against an unconstitutional act of the general Government, and which might be asserted as such through the State tribunals. Both parties agree, that the acts against which it was directed are unconstitutional and oppressive. The controversy was only as to the means by which our citizens might be protected against the acknowledged encroachments on their rights. This being the point at issue between the parties, and the very object of the majority being an efficient protection of the citizens through the State tribunals, the measures adopted to enforce the ordinance, [illegible] Yet, for adopting this efficiency, [illegible] denounced, and this bill reported to overrule by military force the civil tribunals and civil process of the State! Sir, said Mr. C., I consider this bill, and the arguments which have been urged on this floor in its support, as the most triumphant acknowledgment that nullification is peaceful and efficient; and so deeply entrenched in the principles of our system, that it cannot be assailed but by prostrating the Constitution, and substituting the supremacy of the laws. In fact, the advocates of this bill refute their own argument. They tell us that the ordinance is unconstitutional, that they infract the constitution of South Carolina, although, to him, the objection appears absurd, as it was adopted by the very authority which adopted the Constitution itself. They also tell us that the Supreme Court is the appointed arbiter of all controversies between a State and the General Government. Why, then do they not leave this controversy to that tribunal? Why do they not confide to them the abrogation of the ordinance, and the laws made in pursuance of it, and the assertion of that supremacy which they claim for the laws of Congress? The State stands pledged to resist no process of the court. Why then, confer on the President the extensive and unlimited powers provided in this bill? Why authorise him to use military force to arrest the civil process of the State? But one answer can be given. That, in a contest between the State and the general Government, if the resistance be limited on both sides to the civil process, the State, by its inherent sovereignty, standing upon its reserved powers, will prove so powerful in such a controversy; and must triumph over the Federal Government, sustained by its delegated and limited authority; and, in this answer, we have an acknowledgment of the truth of those great principles for which the State has so firmly and nobly contended.

Having made these remarks, the great question is now presented: has Congress the right to pass this bill? Which he would next proceed to consider. The decision of this question involves the inquiry into the provisions of the bill. What are they? It puts at the disposal of the President, the army and navy, and the entire militia of the country.—It enables him, at his pleasure, to subject every man in the United States, not exempt from militia duty, to martial law—to call him from his ordinary occupation, to the field, and under the penalty of fine and imprisonment inflicted by a court martial, to imbrue his hand in his brothers' blood. There is no limitation on the power of the sword, and that over the purse is equally without restraint, for among the extraordinary features of the bill, it contains no appropriation which, under existing circumstances, is tantamount to unlimited appropriation. The President may, under its authority, incur any expenditure, and pledge the national faith to meet it. He may create a new national debt, at the very moment of the termination of the former,—a debt of millions to be paid out of the proceeds of the labor of that section of the country whose dearest Constitutional rights this bill prostrates! Thus exhibiting the extraordinary spectacle, that the very section of the country which is urging this measure, and carrying the sword of devastation against us, are at the same time incurring a new debt, to be paid by those whose rights are violated; while those who violate them are to receive the benefits, in the shape of bounties and expenditures.

And for what purpose is the unlimited control of the purse and of the sword thus placed at the disposition of the Executive? To make war against one of the free and sovereign members of this confederation; which the bill proposes to deal with, not as a State, but as a collection of banditti or outlaws. Thus exhibiting the impious spectacle of this Government, the creature of the States, making war against the power to which it owes its existence.

The bill violates the Constitution, plainly and palpably, in many of its provisions, by authorizing the President, at his pleasure, to place the different ports of this Union on an unequal footing, contrary to that provision of the Constitution which declares that no preference should be given to one port over another. It also violates the Constitution, by authorizing him, at his discretion, to impose cash duties in one port, while credit is allowed in others; by enabling the President to regulate commerce, a power vested in Congress alone; and by drawing within the jurisdiction of the United States courts, powers never intended to be conferred on them. As great as these objections were, they became insignificant in the provisions of a bill which, by a single blow,—by treating the States as a mere lawless mass of individuals—prostrates all the barriers of the Constitution. He would pass over the minor considerations, and proceed directly to the great point. This bill proceeds on the ground that the entire sovereignty of this country belongs to the American people, as forming one great community; and regards the States as mere fractions or counties, and not as an integral part of the Union; having no more right to resist the encroachments of the Government than a county has to resist the authority of a State; and treating such resistance as the lawless acts of so many individuals, without possessing sovereignty or political rights. It has been said that the bill declares war against South Carolina. No. It decrees a massacre of her citizens! War has something ennobling about it, and with all its horrors, brings into action the highest qualities, intellectual and moral. It was perhaps, in the order of Providence, that it should be permitted for that very purpose. But this bill declares no war, except, indeed, it be that which savages wage—a war, not against the community, but the citizens of whom that community is composed. But he regarded it as worse than *savage* warfare—as an attempt to take away life under the color of law, without the trial by jury or any other safe-guard which the Constitution has thrown around the life of the citizen! It authorises the President or even his deputies, when they may suppose the law to be violated, without the intervention of a court or jury, to kill without mercy or discrimination!

It was said by the Senator from Tennessee, (Mr. Grundy,) to be a measure of peace! Yes, such peace as the wolf gives to the lamb; the kite to the dove! Such peace as Russia gives to Poland; or death to its victim! A peace by extinguishing the political existance of the State, by awing her into an abandonment of the exercise of every power which constitutes her a sovereign community. It is to S. Carolina a question of self-preservation, and I proclaim it, that, should this bill pass, and an attempt be made to enforce it, it will be resisted, at every hazard—even that of death itself. Death is not the greatest calamity: there are others still more terrible to the free and brave; and among them may be placed the loss of liberty and honor. There are thousands of her brave sons who, if need be, are prepared cheerfully to lay down their lives in defence of the State, and the great principles of constitutional liberty for which she is contending. God forbid that this should become necessary. It never can be, unless this Government is resolved to bring the question to extremity, when her gallant sons will stand prepared to perform the last duty [illegible].

I go (said Mr. Calhoun) on the ground that this Constitution was made by the States; that it is a federal union of the States, in which the several States still retain their sovereignty. If these views be correct, he had not characterized the bill too strongly, which presents the question, whether they be or be not. He would not enter into the discussion of that question now. He would rest it, for the present, on what he had said on the introduction of the resolutions now on the table, under a hope that another opportunity would be afforded for more ample discussion. He would for the present confine his remarks to the objections which had been raised to the views which he had presented when he introduced them. The authority of Luther Martin had been adduced by the Senator from Delaware, to prove that the citizens of a State, acting under the authority of a State, were liable to be punished as traitors by this Government. As eminent as Mr. Martin was, as a lawyer, and as high as his authority might be considered, on a legal point, he could not accept it, in determining the point at issue. The attitude which he occupied, if taken into view, would lessen, if not destroy, the weight of his authority. He had been violently opposed, in Convention to the Constitution, and the very letter from which the Senator has quoted, was intended to dissuade Maryland from its adoption.—With this view, it was to be expected that every consideration calculated to effect that object should be urged; that real objections should be exaggerated; and that those having no foundation, except mere plausible deductions, should be presented. It is to this spirit that he attributed the opinion of Mr. Martin, in reference to the point under consideration. But if his authority is good on one point, it must be admitted to be equally so on another. If his opinion be sufficient to prove that a citizen of the State may be punished as a traitor when acting under allegiance to the State, it is also [illegible] tended to be given in the Constitution for the protection of manufactures by the General Government, and that the provision in the Constitution, permitting a State to lay an impost duty, with the consent of Congress, was intended to secure the right of protection to the States themselves, and that each State should protect its own industry. [illegible] sufficient to show, that no authority was in[illegible]. Assuming his opinion to be of equal authority on both points, how embarrassing would be the attitude in which it would place the Senator from Delaware, and those with whom he is acting,—that of using the sword, and the bayonet to enforce the execution of an unconstitutional act of Congress. He must express his surprise that the slightest authority in favor of power should be received as the most conclusive evidence, while that which is at least equally strong in favor of right and *liberty*, is wholly overlooked or rejected.

Notwithstanding all that has been said, he must say, that neither the Senator from Delaware, (Mr. Clayton,) nor [illegible] fairly met the great question at issue: Is this a Federal union? a union of States, as distinct from that of individuals? Is the sovereignty in the several States, or in the American people in the aggregate? The very language which we are compelled to use, when speaking of our political institutions, affords proof conclusive as to its real character. The terms union, federal, united, all imply a combination of sovereignties, a confederation of States.—They are never applied to an association of individuals. Who ever heard of the United State of New York, of Massachusetts, or of Virginia? Who ever heard the term Federal, or Union, applied to the aggregation of individuals into one community? Nor is the other point less clear—that the sovereignty is in the several States, and that our system is a union of twenty four sovereign powers, under a constitutional compact, and not of a divided sovereignty between the States severally and the United States. In spite of all that had been said, he maintained that sovereignty is, in its nature, indivisible.—It is the supreme power in a State, and we might just as well speak of half a square, or half of a triangle, as of half a sovereignty. It is a gross error to confound the *exercise* of sovereign powers with *sovereignty itself*; or the *delegation* of such powers with a *surrender* of them. A sovereign may delegate his powers to be exercised by as many agents as he may think proper, under such conditions and with such limitations as he may impose; but to surrender any portion of his sovereignty to another is to annihilate the whole. The Senator from Delaware (Mr. Clayton) calls this metaphysical reasoning, which, he says, he cannot comprehend. If by metaphysics he means that scholastic refinement which makes distinction without difference, no one can hold it in more utter contempt than he, (Mr. C.); but if, on the contrary, he means the power of analysis and combination—that power which reduces the most complex idea into its elements, which traces causes to their first principle, and, by the power of generalization and combination, unites the whole in one harmonious system; then, so far from deserving contempt, it is the highest [illegible] the power which raises man above the brute—which distinguishes his faculties from mere sagacity, which he holds in common with inferior animals. It is this power which has raised the astronomer from being a mere gazer at the stars, to the high intellectual eminence of a Newton or a Laplace; and astronomy itself from a mere observation of insulated facts into that noble science which displays to our admiration the system of the universe. And shall this high power of the mind, which has effected such wonders, when directed to the laws which control the material world, be forever prohibited, under a senseless cry of metaphysics, from being applied to the high purposes of political science and legislation? He held them to be subject to laws as fixed as [illegible] a subject [illegible] Denunciation [illegible] philosophical [illegible] as it did [illegible] when they first [illegible] eries, which have [illegible]

In connection with this part of the subject, he understood the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Rives) to say that sovereignty was divided, and that a portion remained with the States severally, and that the residue was vested in the Union. By Union, he supposed that the Senator meant the United States. If such be his meaning—if he intended to affirm, [illegible] in whatever light he might view [illegible] according to his (Mr. Rives') conception, [illegible] while the exercise of sovereign powers was divided—a part being exercised under compact, through this General Government, and the residue through the separate State Governments. But if the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Rives) meant to assert that the twenty four States formed but one community, with a single sovereign power, as to the objects of the Union, it would be but the revival of the old question, of whether the Union was a union between States, as distinct communities, or a mere aggregate of the American people, as a mass of individuals; and in this light his opinions would lead directly to consolidation.

But to return to the bill. It is said that the bill ought to pass, because the law must be enforced. The [illegible] must be executed. It is under such sophistry, couched in general terms, without looking to the limitations which must ever exist in the practical exercise of power, that the most cruel and despotic acts ever have been covered. It was such sophistry as

this, that cast Daniel into the lion's den, and the three Innocents into the fiery furnace. Under the same sophistry the bloody priests of Nero and Caligula were exculpated. The law must be enforced. Yes, the "tea tax must be executed." Thus was the very argument which impelled Lord North and his administration in that mad career which forever separated us from the British crown. Under a similar sophistry, "that religion must be protected," how many massacres have been perpetrated? and how many martyrs have been tied to the stake? What, acting on this vague abstraction are you prepared to enforce a law, without considering whether it be just or unjust, constitutional or unconstitutional? Will you collect money when it is acknowledged that it is not wanted? He who earns the money, who digs it from the earth with the sweat of his brow, has a just title to it against the universe. No one has a right to touch it without his consent, except his Government, and it only to the extent of its legitimate wants; to take more is robbery, and you propose by this bill to enforce robbery by murder.—Yes, to this result you must come, by this miserable sophistry, this vague abstraction, of enforcing the law without a regard to the fact whether the law be just or unjust, constitutional or unconstitutional.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

TO THE FREEMEN
OF THE
TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF N. C.

WASHINGTON CITY, *March* 10, 1833.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

The 22d Congress has just closed, and with it has terminated the high and responsible trust which you have twice confided to me. Permit me here to express the deep sense of gratitude which I feel for these flattering expressions of your kindness and confidence. Called into public life at a period of peculiar interest to you, in common with the whole of the Southern States, my great and only concern has been to discharge the high trust, in a manner, best calculated to secure and preserve your just constitutional rights. During the political agitations of the last four years, I have been called to the decision of questions of the highest magnitude to you. To say that I have done so honestly and independently, I feel to be true, but I confess I have often trembled under the weighty responsibility, from a natural distrust which I always feel in my own judgment and experience, and fearful lest, in matters of such vital importance to the country, I should do wrong. But whatever errors I may have committed, I have never sought to conceal them. Conscious of the purity of my motives, I have at all times, and upon all occasions, frankly submitted to you the reasons by which I was governed. Early taught to look upon the people as the fountain of all political power, I have considered it the indispensable duty of their agents and representatives, to render to them a faithful account of their stewardship. To discharge this last act of official duty, not less grateful to me than important to you, is the object of the present communication.

FINANCES.

The balance in the treasury on the 1st of January, 1832, was $4,302,914

The receipts into the treasury during the year 1832, were—

From customs or duties on imports,	$28,465,237
From the sale of the public lands,	2,623,381
From dividends on bank stock,	490,000
From incidental receipts,	883,820
	$31,962,438

Making an aggregate of $36,265,352

The expenditures for the year 1832, viz:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, & miscellaneous,	$4,691,396
Military service, Indian affairs, pensions, and internal improvements,	7,956,949
Naval service, including its gradual improvement,	3,955,689
Public debt,	18,078,938
Making the total expenditures of the year,	34,582,958

And leaving in the treasury, on the 1st of January, 1833, $1,682,394

The receipts for 1833, pr. report on the finances, dated 8th December, 1832, were estimated at $24,000,000

Add the last instalment of the amount of the Danish indemnities, estimated in that report as receivable in 1832, but not paid until the 15th January, 1833, 220,000

$24,220,000

The expenditures for 1833, exclusive of the public debt, were by the same report, estimated at $18,332,577.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The disbursements on account of the public debt during the year, 1832, was, $16,090,097, which reduced the public debt on 1st January last, to $7,001,598. But this debt can be considered only as nominal. Since the shares held by the government in the bank of the U. States, and which have been sold for, are worth more [illegible] Other grants, as many could wish, it ought to be regarded, under all the circumstances of the case, a most glorious triumph.

however, within the power of the administration, will be resorted to for the complete extinguishment of this remnant of debt during the present year. Having always considered the extinguishment of the public debt as a bright era in the history of this country, I have witnessed with peculiar pleasure the firmness and zeal with which the present administration has applied all the resources of the country within its power to the accomplishment of that great object. Let those who consider a national debt a national blessing mourn over the event. Let those who have had a direct interest in preventing its extinguishment deplore it; but let us who have looked to it as the period when we were to be relieved from oppressive taxation, consider it as it ought to be considered, "a proud day for the American people when to all those honorable characteristics which have rendered their career so memorable among nations, they shall add the rare happiness of being a nation without debt."

THE TARIFF.

Upon the payment of the national debt, the large amount of revenue heretofore applied to that object will no longer be wanted, and the taxes heretofore imposed upon the people for that purpose, must necessarily be reduced. I take it for granted, that no government, and much less a free government like ours, will venture to impose higher taxes upon the people than what may be necessary for the economical wants of the government. In anticipation, therefore, of this event, the legislation of Congress has been directed to such a reduction & modification of the tariff, as would correspond with the new state and condition of the country. It cannot be concealed or denied that while the agricultural states have looked to this period with heartfelt pleasure, the manufacturing sections have looked to it with regret, and have done every thing in their power to defer or prevent it. The reason is obvious. Under the pretence of raising revenue for government, they have, filched from us much larger sums to protect and enrich their manufactures. I discussed this subject at great length in my last address to you.—I will not here repeat the arguments then used, and which are sustained by the highest authority. But I must notice one argument used by the manufacturers themselves. Throughout the whole of this contest, we have been repeatedly told by the manufacturers that if we reduced the duties imposed upon foreign goods coming into competition with their manufactures, they would be ruined. Is not this an admission that these high duties are imposed, and ought to be continued for their benefit? Mark it: If you reduce these taxes, say they, imposed upon the people for our benefit, making our labor and capital more profitable, and adding wealth and splendor to our section of country, we shall be ruined. Is it so? If it be so, does it not show that these manufacturing capitalists are saved from ruin by imposing heavy and ruinous taxes upon the great body of the people, and particularly upon the agricultural portion of the union? But if they did not know and feel that these high duties were for their benefit, why is it that they are so much opposed to reducing them? Why is it that they have even threatened to break up the government if it reduced these taxes? Most governments have been destroyed for imposing heavy taxes; but these manufacturers are the first to threaten the very temple of liberty, because the government was about to engage, and has engaged, in the grateful task of reducing the taxes heretofore imposed upon the people. But if the reduction of these high duties would result in ruin to the manufacturers, what else but ruin could the agricultural interest hope for from their continuance? Our industry is not protected by high duties: no taxes laid for our benefit, but on the contrary, heavily taxed for the benefit of the manufacturers. What else but ruin could fall upon our interest, thus proscribed and oppressed? What else has produced that general decay and embarrassment in our own favorite land? Blessed with a genial climate, a fertile soil, and a population at once virtuous, economical, and industrious; yet it is a melancholy fact, that our state is now less prosperous than it was fifteen years ago, although during that time, we have been blest with an uninterrupted peace. The cause can be found no where but in the fact, that the taxes since imposed upon all the great and necessary articles of life which we are compelled to purchase and consume, are double what they were fifteen years ago. As the national debt, to pay which they were originally imposed, has been diminished, these duties have been increased—certainly not for revenue, but avowedly to protect and enrich, at our expense, the northern manufacturers. It is against this system of protection that I have always avowed my determined and unceasing hostility—a system as unconstitutional as it is unjust, unequal and oppressive, and one which was calculated to enable the wealth and aristocracy of the country to ride in splendor upon the necks of a beggared and oppressed yeomanry.

But I do not intend to notice in this place, the many disastrous consequences which this tariff for protection has had upon the agricultural states. It is now unnecessary. I rejoice in the belief, that this obnoxious system has received a blow from which it will never recover. By the tariff law which we have just past, the people have a distinct assurance that in future duties are to be laid upon all articles alike, that these duties are to be laid to raise revenue, and to raise such revenue only, as may be necessary to meet the wants of an economical administration of the Government. These are the principles for which the advocates of free trade have long contended. Animated by the justice of their cause, they have persevered under the most discouraging circumstances, and, if their present success is not so complete as many could wish, it ought to be regarded, under all the circumstances of the case, a most glorious triumph.

As this bill, commonly called by way of distinction Mr. Clay's Bill, is likely to become the permanent system of the country I propose, briefly to notice its provisions, and the principles upon which it was based. The difficulty of adjusting this great question has been considered by all to be one of great magnitude. Various and conflicting interests were to be harmonized in such a manner, as to secure the interests of all the great branches of national wealth. While the agricultural, and commercial states, never would consent to any other tariff, than one to raise revenue, nor to any other duties, than such as were uniform, imposed alike upon all articles of importation, upon the luxuries, as well as upon the necessaries of life, the manufacturers on the contrary, insisted upon raising the whole revenue, by duties laid exclusively upon such articles of importation as come in competition with their manufactures—such as woollens, coarse cottons, iron, sugar, salt, &c. That if any reduction was to be made upon these articles, the reduction should be gradual. A sudden reduction they said, would prostrate and destroy them. This bill is therefore bottomed upon this compromise, that while these duties are ultimately to be brought down to a common revenue standard, not exceeding twenty per cent. sufficient time is given to make such a reduction very gradual. The act therefore provides, that all duties imposed by the law of 1832, or otherwise, exceeding twenty per cent. shall at stated periods be reduced by the year 1842 to that point. But for the purpose of bringing down the amount of revenue at once to the present wants of the government, many articles are made free of duty, in addition to those made free by the act of 1832, such as linens, cambricks, worsted stuffs, shawls &c. As the duty is reduced upon the protected articles, it is to be raised upon these unprotected or free articles, so as to supply any deficiency which may be found in the revenue, until 1842, when the duties upon all articles of importation are to be permanently fixed at a duty not exceeding twenty per cent, except dye stuffs, which are made free. These are the substantial provisions of the bill, and I think it ought to be considered a fair compromise of this difficult and vexed question. I have felt anxious to see it settled upon a permanent basis, convinced that its frequent agitation was injurious to all portions of the country. But however anxious for "a consummation so devoutly to be wished," I felt equally determined never to assent to, nor acquiesce in an adjustment which did not secure substantial justice to the people I represent. I am satisfied if the compromise now entered into, shall be observed in the same liberal spirit in which it was conceived, it will restore harmony to the Union, peace to the country, and happiness and prosperity to the people.

REVENUE BILL.

The Revenue Bill as it was called, created much excitement during the session, and was discussed in the Senate with great warmth and ability. It gave the President with extraordinary military powers. Under the state of high party excitement, and at that time hopeless of adjusting the tariff, this bill wore a most threatening aspect, and was a subject of deep and alarming interest. But before it reached the House of Representatives, its terrors had fallen off, and its powers otherwise dangerous, had been rendered harmless by the passage of the tariff bill, which it was thought would satisfy the country, and allay its excitement. The obnoxious portion of the bill, is limited in duration to the close of the next session of congress; and is another melancholy instance of the dangerous extremes into which party will sometimes hurry the wisest governments.

We are emphatically a favored people—providence has cast our lot in pleasant places, and under a form of government the most admirable that the wisdom of man ever conceived. It is two fold. We have a federal and state government, which together constitute our entire system, admirably adapted to a country like ours, so extensive and so diversified in its interests and pursuits.

To the valor and virtue of our fathers are we indebted for the freedom, independence, and sovereignty of the states, while to the most liberal spirit of compromise and concession on the part of states at a subsequent period, do we owe our present federal constitution. In that spirit, they delegated to the federal government some of their rights of independent sovereignty, for the more effectual protection & security of the rest; reserving to themselves the exclusive exercise of all powers not thus granted to the federal government. In the language of Mr. Madison, "the powers delegated to the federal government are few and defined, and will be exercised principally on external objects, as war, peace, negotiation and foreign commerce. The powers reserved to the several states will extend to all the objects, which, in the ordinary course of affairs, concern the lives, liberties and properties of the people, and the internal order, improvement and prosperity of the states." Interests that were of a general character in which all had a common concern, were given to the common government, while all local and separate interests were reserved to the states. Each of these governments is therefore supreme within its own appropriate sphere. The federal government is supreme within the powers delegated, and the state governments are equally supreme within the powers reserved: and both are equally important and essential to the preservation of liberty. While each of these governments is confined within its proper limits there must be perfect harmony in the union. But from the many complex and difficult questions that are daily springing up, and from the imperfection of human judgment, from [illegible] tion or party spirit, we may [illegible] these powers will, as they have heretofore done, often come in collision. The states will often encroach upon the federal powers, and the federal government will more often trample upon the rights of the states. When therefore these collisions do arise, what is to be done? Appeal to force! In my opinion you might as well apply a torch to the temple of your liberties. The sword once drawn in such a war, will never forever the bond of our union. The sword was intended for our enemies—not for our brethren.

I do not believe in the doctrine of nullification; I have always opposed it. But South Carolina honestly believed such a remedy both constitutional and proper, and all of us felt that the evil of which she complained really existed, and ought to be removed. The whole South have complained of the same oppressions for years. It was therefore the duty of the Government to redress these wrongs and remove these oppressions, if it could be done (as it has since been done,) but at least to forbear from any measures of violence that might prove fatal, abstain from the employment of military force against one of the states of the union, nor seek to drench her soil in the blood of her gallant sons, men, who, if in error, have erred from their great devotion to liberty, and who have always been distinguished both in peace and war for their zeal and ability in defence of the injured rights of the American people.

The southern states have repeatedly pronounced the tariff laws, since that of 1824, unconstitutional. They have therefore believed for nearly ten years that the federal government was exercising unconstitutional powers, to their great injury and oppression. They have remonstrated, protested, appealed, again and again to public opinion, but they have forborne from any forcible resistance. When therefore one of these States, smarting under a sense of these continued wrongs, had adopted a remedy believed to be rash and unconstitutional, it seemed to me but reasonable that the federal government should forbear a little, redress her grievances if possible, endeavor to conciliate, give time for reflection, and appeal to force only when every other alternative had failed. Without the exercise of such a spirit of conciliation and forbearance on the part both of the federal and state governments, our glorious institutions cannot last; for, in the language of Mr. Jefferson, "if every infraction of a compact of so many parties is to be resisted at once, as a dissolution of it, none can ever be formed which would last one year."

LAND BILL.

A bill passed Congress to distribute the proceeds arising from the sales of the public lands among the states according to their federal representation for five years.

It is believed, and I fear with too much truth, that unless some such distribution is made of the public lands, they will in a few years be given to the new states within whose limits they lie, or sold to them for an inconsiderable sum. Such a disposition of the public lands would be very unjust to the old states who ought to share an equal interest in them. It is also probable, that under the tariff which we have just passed, there will be a surplus for a few years. The revenue from the public lands might therefore be dispensed with during that time. It could not be more equitably disposed of than by dividing it among the states to be applied by them to such works of internal improvement or otherwise, as they might deem best. If any portion of the federal revenue is to be expended for the benefit of the states, it can be done under the direction of the state legislatures, with more economy, propriety and advantage, than under the direction of Congress. Influenced by these considerations, I was in favor of the Bill, but the President for reasons which have not yet been given, did not return it before the adjournment of congress, whereby it failed to become a law. His objections to it will doubtless be given hereafter.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Our relations with foreign nations continue to be of the most friendly and honorable character. Seeking the friendship and good will of each, we shun entangling alliances with all. Elevated by the just principle of action adopted by the administration, of asking nothing but what was clearly right, and determined to submit to nothing wrong, we have succeeded in our foreign negotiations far beyond our most sanguine expectations. Under its influence the most favorable commercial treaties have been formed with every nation whose commerce and friendship it is desirable to court. We have done more. Within a few years, large claims against foreign nations of long standing, some of them coeval with the government, have been allowed, and just indemnity made for injuries long since done to our citizens. All causes of collision with these governments have been happily removed by the most honorable negotiation. Additional treaties of this kind have been formed since I last addressed you with the governments of Portugal and Naples. While we have thus succeeded abroad in establishing peace and good will upon the firm basis of justice and truth, it cannot but be peculiarly gratifying to witness the success of measures calculated to restore harmony and fraternal affection at home.

The difficulty likely to arise from the formation of independent governments within the limits of the States, claiming to be independent of the State Government, and which a few years ago threatened the peace and harmony of the country, and which are well known to you, will be happily removed by the removal and colonization of those tribes west of the Mississippi; where under the protection of this government, these once mighty nations of the forest may be saved from entire extinction,

[illegible] they [illegible] from the wandering and dissolute habits of savage life, and taught to worship in the temples of the living God. The wild and extravagant system of internal improvement, also, which, a few years ago, threatened to involve us in a debt equal to that of the last war, has been arrested, and the money proposed to be spent upon roads and canals has been more properly applied to the complete extinguishment of the national debt—and to this wise and economical policy, do we owe the late modification of the tariff, which is likely to calm the troubled waves of discontent, which for some time past have rolled so high in the south. For this auspicious change in the policy and condition of our country, are we mainly indebted to the untiring zeal and firmness of our present distinguished chief magistrate; for although the late adjustment of the tariff sprung from the patriotism of another distinguished individual, it was the wise and economical policy heretofore pursued by the administration that rendered some such modification proper and indispensable.

These, fellow citizens, are good fruits. We should not wish to see the tree hewn down that produces them. If upon it, are found useless or rotten branches, let us prune it of the evil, and preserve and defend the good. These happy results should also inspire us with fresh confidence in the institutions of our country. The most perfect governments, will at times, tend to degeneracy, but we should never despair of our government, confident that if we be watchful and faithful to our trust, its sounder parts will reform its aberrations and recall it to the original principles of self government upon which it was founded.

Permit me, fellow citizens, again to ask the continuance of the trust heretofore reposed in me. Detained here, by the claims of my constituents for pensions, I have not been able to return so soon as I otherwise should have done, but I shall visit every part of the district, during the summer. In the trying, and troubled scenes, through which I had to pass, I can hardly hope to have given entire satisfaction. But if, in the main, you approve my conduct, and the principles by which I have been governed, I shall be very happy again to serve you. If however, you should think it best to bestow your confidence on another, sustained by the conscious purity of my own motives, my greatest regret will be that I was not able to please you; and I shall retire to the peaceful walks of private life, with no other feeling than that of gratitude for your past kindness, and no worse wish, than that he who shall succeed me may be equally devoted to the liberties of his country, with more ability to defend and preserve them.

With high regard,
I am your fellow citizen,
A. RENCHER.

Late sayings by Mr. Randolph.—John Randolph lately said of a certain statesman, (not Henry Clay, nor John C. Calhoun, nor we wot, Martin Van Buren, nor Daniel Webster,) "He is highly talented and utterly corrupt, and stinks and shines like rotten mackerel by moonlight."

Between the "Kitchen and Parlour Cabinets, Mr. Randolph is reported to have declared for the Kitchen. "They are satisfied," he said, "with their flesh fork and ladle, and are therefore, the more harmless." True—give the Kitchen plenty of meat for their pot, and they will be as happy as Sancho at the wedding of Camacho the rich. They will be content to leave principles and theories to the Parlour, as was Sancho to leave feats of knighthood to his master, Don Quixote. *Whig.*

Congress have not under the Constitution, the right to prescribe the form of the oath of naturalization—but merely to prescribe the uniform *mode* in which the States shall make their own citizens, in which each State shall administer her oath of allegiance.

The oath to support the Constitution of the United States cannot be incompatible with the oath of allegiance to the State.—The support of both the State and Federal Constitutions is embraced in the oath of allegiance to the State, inasmuch as they are both but emanations from the sovereignty of the State, and our allegiance to her compels our obedience to her will as expressed in those constitutions. She is the judge of what is or is not compatible with that will. *C. Mercury.*

Extract from the Speech of Mr. Bibb, of Kentucky, in the Senate of the United States, on the bill to modify and further to reduce the duties on imports:

The Honorable Senator from Georgia, (Mr. Forsyth,) has given us a beautiful quotation.—He said:

"Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious summer by this sun of York,
And all the clouds that lowered upon our house,
In the deep bosom of the ocean buried."

"Grim visag'd war has smoothed his wrinkled front."

The honorable Senator seems, however, not to delight in this glorious summer—he strikes at the bill; but yet he tells us he will vote for it. He might have extended his quotation yet a little farther:

"Why, I, in this weak piping time of peace,
Have no delight to pass away the time."

"The winter of our discontent" is, indeed, "made glorious summer;" but, Sir, not "by the sun of York." No, Sir, nor by a son of the house, of Old York, nor of *New York*, but by a son of the Old Dominion—a native of Virginia, from the county of Hanover, from the slashes of Hanover. *U. S. Telegraph.*

Resolutions approbatory of the President's Proclamation have been rejected in the Senate of Missouri by a vote of 9 to 8.

Taking time by the Forelock.—The Western Argus, printed in Lyons, Wayne County (N. Y.) places at the head of its columns the name of *Martin Van Buren* for the next Presidency in 1837! The period is distant, and many may be the chances and mischances from now to then.

Fan the Embers.—The Washington Globe is pursuing a course in relation to the existing state of things between South Carolina and the General Government, which must meet with unmeasured reprobation from every honest man in the nation, and which should point out to the administration the necessity of casting off so degrading an appendage. The editor has not only *sexed* that Mr. CLAY should have been the father of the Bill of Compromise, but such is the degree of his vexation, that he would have preferred civil war to peace thus secured. We ask the attention of our readers to the following *incendiary* paragraph from his leading article of Saturday. Will the administration tolerate such a course?

"In the pretended compromise of the Tariff, the South is *actually* in a worse condition than it was before, while the Nullifiers have given up their constitutional objections and have gained only a prospective and uncertain benefit, coupled with conditions more odious than were ever yet introduced in a Tariff.

"The Nullifiers have gained nothing; in practice they are worse off than they were before, with only a prospect of amelioration. Nay, they had surrendered their principles without any other present advantage than slipping their necks out of the nullification noose." *Courier & Enq.*

The Speech of Mr. Senator *Poindexter* on the Bloody bill, has been published in the Telegraph at full length. The following cut at Messrs. *Grundy* and *Forsyth*, is amusingly severe:

"The Senator from Tennessee denounces the Tariff in the most unqualified terms, as unnecessary, unjust and oppressive;—the Senator from Georgia has given a pledge, yet unredeemed, that he will "die in the last ditch" in opposition to this iniquitous, unjust, and oppressive system; but yet both these Senators may compare advantageously with the stoutest champion of the American System in their support of this bill, which has no other object than the enforcement, by military power, of that system for which they profess so much detestation! I think, sir, the situation of the two honorable Senators may be well described in a single stanza which I have at hand:

I hate the Tariff with all my heart,
And in its support will take no part.
But, when Old Hickory calls for the Army and Navy,
He shall have what he wants, or I'll go to Old Davy!

Some Washington correspondent of a Northern paper relates the following anecdote:

"Mr. Clay is often sportive and amusing. The other day, during the debate on the Revenue Collection Bill, Mr. Wilkins, whose hair is gray, and whose person is slender, said 'he was *young* and *stout*, and deemed *now* the best time to settle the spirit of nullification. He did not wish to leave it to posterity—and was willing to share his part of the danger.' Soon after he attempted to read a part of the South Carolina Ordinance, but his eyesight not being very good, he apologised for the omission. Mr. Clay in a low voice, but heard all over the Chamber, immediately taking off his spectacles, said with an arch look, 'take these my young friend.' The effect was ludicrous. Every body laughed, and Mr. Wilkins enjoyed the joke as well as the rest of us."

Virginia Elections.—The elections in CHARLOTTE county took place last Monday. We learn that Judge Thomas T. Bouldin was elected to the House of Delegates, without opposition—that Col. Jno. Wyatt received 2 to 1 over Hy. E. Watkins for the State Senate—& that there was no opposition to Mr. Randolph for Congress.

HENRICO ELECTION.

For Congress.—Stevenson 464; Robertson 188.

House of Delegates.—Botts 272; Randolph 257; Williams 56; Fulton 65.

No opposition to Gen. Harvie for State Senate.

The attempt to pass a vote of censure upon Mr. Poindexter, in the Senate of Mississippi, in consequence of the course he pursued in the Senate of the United States at the late session of Congress, has failed, the resolution for that object having been postponed indefinitely.

Those who declare that they are willing to pay allegiance to the State, and yet object to the oath of allegiance may just as reasonably object to an oath to support the Constitution, though they are willing to support the Constitution.

It is susceptible of proof (says the Delaware Gazette) that Mr. Clay neither consulted with Mr. Calhoun, nor had any understanding with him, previously to the introduction of his compromise bill in the Senate.

Jackson has been invited by a Committee at Hartford, Conn. (*"Hartford Convention!"* Ominous conjuncture!) to visit the Eastern States this spring; and has signified his acceptance of the invitation. Are you there? Is there to be a coalition formed between the middle and eastern States, for the benefit of the "sweet gentleman?" Is this a political visit in honor of the federal party, who have become so suddenly the admirers and advocates of "our Republican President?" Will Mr. Webster and Harrison Gray Otis be visited? Something is in the wind. A new coalition is brewing! Mark it! Van Buren and Webster have *joined poplars.*

Virginia Times.

The Portland Courier gives the following quaint account of the reception of the proclamation *down east*, in a letter from Joshua Downing, of Downingville to his nephew, Jack Downing, of Washington:

"We got your last letter and the president's proclamation both together, though I see your letter was written two days first. That proclamation is a capital thing. You know I have made politics my study for forty years, and I must say it's the most genuine republican thing I ever come across. But what was most provoking about it to, squire Dudley, you know was always a federalist, and an Adams man to.—I met him the next day after the proclamation come, and he was chuck full of the matter. Says he, Mr. Downing, that proclamation is just the thing: It's the true constitutional doctrine. We all support the president in this business through thick and thin.

"My dander began to rise and I could not hold in any longer. Says I, squire Dudley, shut up your clack, or I'll knock your clam shells together pretty quick. It's got to be a pretty time of day indeed, if after we've worked so hard to get president Jackson in, you federalists are going to undertake to praise his proclamation as much as though he was your own president, You've a right to grumble and find fault as much as you like; but dont let me hear you say another word in favor of it, if you do, I'll make day-light shine through you. The old man hauled in his horns and marched on, looking shamed enough.

"The next day we concluded to have a public meeting to pass resolutions in favor of the proclamation. I was appointed chairman. The federal party all came flocking round, and wanted to come in and help praise the president. We told 'em no, it was our president and our proclamation, and they must keep their distance. So we shut the doors and went on with our resolutions. By and by the federal party began to hurra for Jackson outside the house. At that I told sargeant Joel and your cousin Ephraim and two or three more of the young democrats to go out and clear the coast of them are fellers.—And they went out, and sargeant Joel drew his piece of a scythe and went at 'em, and the federalists run like a flock of sheep with a dog after 'em. So we finished our resolutions without getting a drop of federalism mixed with 'em, and sent 'em on to the president by sargeant Joel. He got his company together last week, and they filled their knapsacks with bread and sausages, and doe nuts, and started for Washington according to your orders."

Extract from EPHRAIM DOWNING'S letter to his *cousin*, Jack Downing, at Washington.

But as I was saying, I guess I shant come on to Washington this winter—for I calculate the nullification war is pretty considerable over, and squire Clay and squire Calhoun seem to be winking and blinking at each other, and the General begins to think that Dan. Webster isn't quite so black as the old neik arter all. I'm partickly put to it to know which side of the fence to get over—for you know we agreed to keep on *different* sides, so as to SAVE THE FAMILY, let what would happen. I suppose you mean to stick to the old general through thick and thin—and when he gives up skepter you will follow your portertype singsingnatus, and take to the plow again—having had glory enough in serving such a chief. All the family desire to send their love to him, and if he should come down our way, tell him to make our house his home, as you have his.

Your affectionate cousin,
EPHRAIM DOWNING, Esq.

P. S.—Uncle Joshua says that if you see Dan. Webster, tell him that according to his idea—his resolutions about the tariff are a *real puke flash*—and Clay and Calhoun together can't by any shuffle or cheat beat him.

Highly Important.—It is stated in the London papers, that a Bill will be introduced into Parliament for the immediate emancipation of Slaves in the West Indies. The plan, it is said emanates from the Government, is intended to be carried into effect in three years and proposes to make no compensation whatever to proprietors. There can be but little doubt that this measure, having a most important bearing upon our country, and more especially upon the South, is under serious consideration and will be certainly acted on. Ought not, then, a Minister to be sent to England with special instructions to open a correspondence upon this subject, and insist upon a more gradual emancipation, than the one contemplated. The United States, being highly interested in the course to be taken in this matter, has a right, we think, to insist at least, that the emancipated should be forthwith taken to Sierra Leone, or some other settlement to be made in Africa for that purpose—that Colonization should follow immediately upon emancipation. *Halifax Advocate.*

Emancipation of West-India Slaves.—The news brought by the late arrivals, of the determination of Great Britain to emancipate the slaves of her West-India Islands, without compensation to the owners, is replete with interest to the people of this Union. If such a measure be in contemplation, and we see no reason to doubt it, can our Government look quietly on and see it consummated? Of course, the white inhabitants of these Islands would be compelled to abandon them, and we should then have in our immediate vicinity, independent Negro Sovereignties, whose contagion would rapidly spread into the Southern States. The irresistible tendency of such an event is too apparent to need illustration, and too delicate in its nature to be carried out in all its bearings. The next advices from Europe will be anxiously awaited. *Raleigh Register.*

THE TREASURY BUILDING CONSUMED.

We regret to announce the total destruction, by fire, of the Treasury building; but we are happy to add, that, as far as can now be ascertained, all the public accounts and vouchers relating to the receipt and disbursement of the public moneys have been saved.

It is understood that the fire was discovered at about half past 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, by a person accidentally passing. The flame was first seen issuing from the windows of the room on the upper floor adjoining the centre projection, on the north front. The alarm was immediately given: and by great exertions on the part of the Secretary and other public officers, as well as on the part of the citizens generally, who assisted to take an equal interest in the matter, the most important part of the public papers were preserved. The public records and documents, being the chief objects of solicitude, the principal and earliest efforts were made for their preservation.

The manner in which the fire originated has not been ascertained. The necessary measures have, however, been taken to obtain information on the subject, and, as soon as the result is known, it will be communicated to our readers. It appears that the messenger, whose turn it was to watch, was absent, from sickness; and that the person who usually sleeps in the building, was not aware of the fire until he was awakened from the outside.

The Secretary has, with great promptness, engaged several contiguous houses opposite to Strother's Hotel, for the use of the Treasury: the public books and papers have already been removed to them; and the business of the Department will be transacted there to day as usual. *Globe.*

State Capitol.—The Commissioners for rebuilding our Capitol have adopted a plan similar to the former building, improved and enlarged. The dimensions will be as follows:

Length,	160 feet.
Breadth,	64 do.
Front of Wings,	40 do.
Projection of do.	30 do.
Height,	5 stories.

The work is to be executed under the superintendence of Mr. Wm. F. Drummond, of Washington City.

DEATH BY AN ELEPHANT.—*Mad'le D'Jeck.*—On the 26th two elephants lately seen at the Corque Olympique were exhibited at Pacandiere, in the department of the Loire, in France. Two Englishmen acted as leaders to these animals, and at night marched them off to La Pallisse, a small town within four leagues of that village. The owner having observed in the eyes of one of these elephants, named D'Jeck, that it harbored some ill humor against one of the leaders who had ill treated it some days before, warned him of his fears, and recommended him not to accompany the caravan. This the leader did not attend to, but on the contrary, affected to be more severe than usual towards the beast. They had however, scarcely travelled a league, when the elephant, stung by his conductor, who wished to force him on, turned round, seized the man with his trunk, and lifted him off his horse, flung him several feet above his head. The unfortunate leader, having his leg broken by the fall was unable to escape, and the elephant laying hold of him the second time, threw him into a ditch, and trampled him under her feet.—The infuriated animal then run towards a carman, who was journeying along the road, seized him and pitched him into a field.—The poor man fortunately came off with a few slight bruises, but his horses took fright and would probably have added to the confusion, had not the car upset in a ditch along the road, where they were obliged to stop. All these misfortunes would have been but the prelude of others, had not the horses of the Paris mail-coach, which was passing by at the moment, stopped in good time, and the other leader, at the risk of his life succeeded in calming and securing the elephant.—The unfortunate Englishman was conveyed to St. Martin d'Estreaux, where he expired in a few minutes. *Eng. paper.*

[The above is the same elephant that performed some time since in the Baltimore and other American theatres, known here as "Her Elephantine Highness, the Empress of Siam."] *Balt. Chron.*

Cholera.—This appalling disease is making great havoc at the Havanna. The brig Topaz arrived at New York, bringing information that business is at a stand, and that within four days before the sailing of the brig, the deaths were between four and five hundred.

Among the recent deaths in England, is that of Gen. Tarleton, so notprious during our revolutionary war for his partizan feats and ferocious mode of warfare in the Carolinas. He was a favorite officer and intimate friend of Lord Cornwallis.

The Ruling Passion.—A lady, who had been "cheapening" a ½ of an ounce of sewing silk at one of our stores, called shortly after at the Post Office for an advertised letter. The clerk after examining the files, reported there were three with her address, the postage of which was 18¾ cents. The lady, surprised at finding more than one, and unwilling to take them without one effort to "beat down," earnestly inquired of the clerk, "how low he would put them if she would take the three out." *Boston Transcript.*

Santero Castallano, who was convicted of the murder of a free man of color in N. Orleans in September last, was executed in that city on the 8th of March. He confessed having perpetrated 17 murders.

The greatest man in Congress.—This individual is said by a Washington letter writer to be, Mr. Lewis, of Alabama, who weighs three hundred and fifty pounds, and for whom a chair has been provided in the House of Representatives, the common chairs not being large enough. He is not yet thirty years of age, and ranks high for intelligence and industrious legislative habits.

NOVELS.—The career of a novel is usually not very unlike the reign of a coquette—brief, but glorious.—Both are admired, applauded, rivalled, neglected, and—forgotten; and having flattered their day, pass off, and are heeded no more forever.
[The Shrine.

SUBSTITUTE FOR POTATO.—A plant, called the *oxalis crenata*, has lately been introduced into England from South America, and is likely to be extensively calculated, as decidedly preferable to the common potato.

MINISTER FROM GREAT BRITAIN.
Among the passengers in the packet Roscoe, at New York, is the Hon. C. P. Vaughan, Minister from Great Britain to the United States. (Mr. Bulwer does not therefore come.)

A Saxon gentleman, named Schwaschenhayenkleisterseixestern, is about becoming a citizen of the United States.

THE CAROLINIAN.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM.

SALISBURY:

APRIL 15, 1833.

PROGRESS OF CORRUPTION.

We have heard of the Essex Junto, we have heard of the Richmond Junto, we have heard of the Albany Junto, and we have heard of many other Juntoes, all of which have been used for the purpose of cheating the people out of their rights;—for destroying their liberty. Though we have looked upon all of these with the strongest feelings of abhorrence, & though we have dreaded much their influence upon the freedom of our institutions, yet none of them are to be abhorred, or dreaded, as much as the one which has been forming since the year 1830, viz: the grand central Junto at Washington, with its branches at the seat of government, in every State in the Union.

It is a fact which the history of the government, since that time proves, beyond a doubt, that the plan was then formed of forcing upon the people, as the successor of the present incumbent, Mr. Van Buren of New-York; and that, so far as he has been able to control it, the patronage of the gov.rnment has been used to that end. It is equally true that a Junto was then formed at Washington, at the head of which is the present Post Master General, & the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of attaining this object. Hence the former was not removed;—Hence the latter was appointed. This Junto has since been attempting to form agencies or branches in every State in the Union; and particularly at the seat of government, of every State. What they have done in other States it is not our object to tell;—What they have *attempted* to do, in North Carolina, we shall speak of.

It has been attempted to establish in the city of Raleigh one of these agencies, but so far it has failed. In 1831 a man or men were written to, in that place, as a nucleus about which the Junto was afterwards to be formed. In 1832 this regency attempted to organise the legislature of North Carolina upon this plan. In one or two appointments they succeeded, but they were found out and failed in every other afterwards. This put a stop to the nefarious plan there, for a while. They had in honest Post-Master there, and this obstacle must therefore be removed;—They must have one that was perfectly subservient to these corrupt tools, of the more corrupt tools, of the most corrupt man in the United States.

It was therefore agreed upon, by the wire workers at Washington, by request of their league friends at Raleigh, to remove *Mr. Scott*, the honest and faithful Post Master there, to make room for *Joseph B. Hinton* of the county of Beaufort;—a man who, in the contest of 28, published the most slanderous srucles against the present executive that ever were written, and who, after he was elected, came out with a great deal of new born zeal for the Old Hero, and introduced resolutions in the legislature of this State, nominating him for re-election. But the citizens of Raleigh without distinction of parties rose up, as one man against this infamous transaction, and we believe have brought the Juntoites to *Say*.

The people of North Carolina should look to this. Establish the principle once, that the Post Office department, that powerful engine in controlling public opinion, shall be organised upon this plan;—that the test of a man's qualification one for P. M. shall be his feelings for the successor of General Jackson; and the very fountain of liberty will be polluted. Corrupt the public mind, and the liberty of the people will be gone forever.

ELECTIONS IN VIRGINIA.

The elections in Virginia have just taken place, and we are proud to find, from their results, that the Old Dominion is regaining her wonted character. Democracy is rising again;—the new creed does not seem to take.

In Albemarle County, Mr. Thomas Jeff. Randolph, the grand-son of Mr. Jefferson, was a candidate, and notwithstanding he had the weight of the name of the father of democracy in his scale, he was beaten. He had apostatized from the faith.—He went for the rechartering;—his opponent against it, and for the doctrine of '98. So the question was fairly tried.

We have not received complete returns from all the counties; when we do, we will give the results.

Gov. BRADEN declines a re-election. In the Alabama District, J. A. Bynum and A. Jones, are the candidates for the Governorship.

LADIES FAIR.

We attended on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings last, the "Ladies Fair," at Mrs. Fleming's, and would, were we not afraid that it would be said we were interested, (being in a state of single blessedness,) say some very pretty things about the taste with which the various articles of their workmanship were executed, and of the handsome style in which they were exhibited. As it is, we will only say, it was just such an *affair* as might have been expected, from such *fair* projectors.

The Superior Court for this County was holden last week, Judge SAVAGE presiding.

On Thursday came on the trial of John Linn, Esq. accused of bribery the wife of the Messrs. Fosters. The cause was begun for the State by the Solicitor General, and John M. Morehead, Esq. and for the defendant, by Messrs. Caldwell and Pearson. The Jury after retiring for a few minutes, brought in a verdict of *not guilty*.

On Friday, Mr. A. D. Donaldson was put upon his trial for perjury. The case was argued for the State, by the Solicitor General, and for the defendant by Mr. Caldwell.....Verdict, *not guilty*.

On the same day ——— Bell, was tried for forgery. For the State, the Solicitor General, and Mr. Nash. ...For the defendant, Messrs. Caldwell and Pearson....Verdict, *guilty* as charged in the Bill of indictment.

In to day's paper, will be found the circular of our Representative, Mr. RENEHER. It gives his constituents a clear and lucid view of our national affairs, as well as a candid statement of the course he has pursued.

Raleigh Advocate...This bold defender of the principles of the Old Republican party has appeared in a new dress, much enlarged and improved.—We hope its enterprising conductor may meet with a patronage commensurate with his zeal for the principles of '98.

In our "Fraternal" fellow citizen of the Elizabeth city paper "waxes very wroth" at us, for quoting from his own paper. He ought to thank us for the act, for though it was rather an equivocal compliment, yet it was a compliment, a thing which we expect is seldom paid to this "*enlightened*" of the good people of Nagg's Head, upon the principles of our government.

"*Cease Firing Sir*"—The Editors of the Globe, who pencil every honest man in the community, who dare avow his sentiments, has opened a fire upon Mr. Mangum, our faithful and fearless Senator. He bites against steel. Willie P. Mangum can never be affected in the estimation of the people of North Carolina, by any thing which such a man as B. P. Blair can say.

Mr. CARSON is a candidate for re-election in the Rutherford district. He is opposed by Gen. Newland;—Mr. Graham, will, probably, also be a candidate.

The following extract from a letter from Port Gibson, on the Arkansas River, to the Editors of the Register, dated the 16th of February last, we extract from the pen of ex-Gov. Stokes. It will be seen from this, that the objects for which he was sent, are in a fair way of being brought to a close:

"I arrived here about three weeks ago, and in good health, after a most tedious journey of about 1700 miles; that part of it by land through Tennessee was on some of the worst roads ever travelled. The steam-boat passage down the Mississippi and up the Arkansas was pleasant.

"Since my arrival we have concluded a most important Treaty with the Creek and Cherokee Tribes west of the Mississippi, which has settled forever a most unfortunate dispute about their Boundaries. In 1828, Governor Barbour made a Treaty with the Creeks, chiefly of the M'Intosh party, in which they were assigned a district of country on the Arkansas and Canadian Rivers. The subsequent Treaty made by Gov. Barbour with the Cherokees west of the Mississippi, this same land, or a great part of it, was described and ceded to the Cherokees.

"I have no doubt this was done by the then Secretary of War, for the want of correct information as to the local situation and position of the country. In this situation we found the two tribes, each contending for the disputed Territory. We called the Chiefs of both Tribes, who met us, in open Council, and after 12 days spent in investigating their claims, we have succeeded in prevailing on each party to yield a portion of their just rights; and have concluded a Treaty of limits with both tribes with which they all appear to be satisfied; and by which these conflicting claims have been settled. These treaties were signed on the 14th instant; since which time, I have felt relieved from a load of responsibility which nothing but this fortunate termination could have removed. This has been one of the most difficult and delicate objects of our mission, and shews the great importance of having all Treaties made as near the Territories to be affected by their stipulations, and where both parties can be heard face to face. The Indian Treaties made at Washington are always made upon the ex parte statements of those concerned, and consequently liable to errors.

"On the 25th of this month we are to hold a Talk with the Osages on the Neosho River, which I hope will terminate favorably. They have been robbing some white people on Red River, and are accused of stealing from the Cherokees of Arkansas."

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

A DIALOGUE BETWEEN A NULLIFIER AND A TARIFF MAN.

Nullifier. Well Mr. T. what do you now think of all your abuses against Nullification? Do you still think it leads to "dismion, civil war and bloodshed?"

Tariffite. Why, I have not changed my opinion in the least, I still think it leads to all these evils, and it ought to do it.

Nullifier. Then why did you not help us to get it done to all these evils, pray why did you lend to them?

Tariffite. Because, Congress told the wisdom and patriotism to forbear coercing South Carolina into obedience,—they always refused to modify the Tariff, and stop all complaints.

Nullifier. Really, you give a very good reason,—but, when you attribute the repression of the Tariff to their patriotism, you should not forget their *prudence*—for I must think we owe more to their *prudence* than to their patriotism. I will ask you a plain question.

Tariffite. Well, let us have it, and I will give you a plain answer.

Nullifier. And a candid one I hope. The question is this,—what was it that induced Congress to modify the Tariff?

Tariffite. Why certainly, because they thought it better to give up the Tariff, than to attempt to force South Carolina to submit to it.

Nullifier. Very well,—you have given the true answer,—now I will put another question to you, which I hope you will answer with equal candour,—it is this,—would Congress have reduced the Tariff, but for the stand taken by South Carolina, or in other words,—but for Nullification?

Tariffite. I must admit that the stand taken by South Carolina has unquestionably brought about this result,—but still this does not justify Nullification.

Nullifier. Then you admit that the stand taken by South Carolina forced Congress to give up a *protective* Tariff,—now that stand was *Nullification*, therefore nullification forced Congress to abandon this unjust and oppressive measure,—and, what is better, it has done all this without "civil war, discension, or bloodshed."

Tariffite. Yes, it is so, but you forget that South Carolina has also backed out from her stand, she has rescinded her *Ordinance*.

Nullifier. Ah! yes South Carolina has rescinded her Ordinance of Nullification, but will you please to recollect that she did not do this until after Congress had granted all she had ever asked for—when the evil complained of was removed, there was no longer any use for the "remedy."

Tariffite. I must honestly admit that *nullification* has caused Congress to reduce the Tariff, but still I cannot justify nullification for all this for I think the Tariff was a good thing.

Nullifier. This is candid on your part, and I will do you the justice to say that you are honest in this opinion, but in my view, you are greatly mistaken. Your actions have been consistent with your opinions,—but what ought we to think of those men among us, who *professed* to be opposed to the Tariff, and who yet did all in their power to encourage Congress to keep it on the people even at the hazard of civil war and bloodshed?

Tariffite. Why, certainly they have not acted consistently,—but I suppose they were afraid to stem the current of popular opinion which was running against the Tariff system, perhaps they could serve the cause best in this way, but for my part I always prefer coming out openly than to play a double game.

Nullifier. I was present at your Tariff meeting held in Salisbury at October Superior Court, and heard your Orators Messrs. D. F. C. and R. M. P. deliver their speeches;—they argued very violently against Nullification, and contended that the act of 1832, was a compromise, and that the people of the South ought to be satisfied with it as it made the duties low enough. Now, if that act was low enough, then it follows of course that Mr. Clay's bill must be too low, since this bill actually provides for reducing the taxes in many instances full 20 per cent.—can you tell me how these Orators like Mr. Clay's bill?

Tariffite. I cannot inform you. I have had no talk with them, but perhaps like myself they must think that the bill gives up too much to the nullifiers.

Nullifier. I also heard these Orators at the same time declare that Nullification would lead to "dismion, civil war and bloodshed,"—but we see that it has not done this,—now, ought they not to come out, and candidly acknowledge their error, and humbly beg pardon of those men whom they so violently abused and villified?

Tariffite. If they are convinced of their error, they certainly ought;—but I suppose they will not, and here for myself let me say, that I must acknowledge that Nullification has not led to dissolution and civil war, as I fully expected, but still I cannot beg pardon of the nullifiers for the reason that I think they have done wrong in driving Congress from the protective system,—I am for the Tariff.

Nullifier. Well, I think we understand each other on this subject;—but there is yet another, I wish to talk over with you,—it is the present situation what do you think of that?

Tariffite. Why, I think it the only good thing that ever came from Jackson, that contains the true principles of our government;—but still I should not like to see civil war take place,—above all I should not like to see General Jackson placed at the head of an army of a hundred thousand men,—I fear the consequence.

Nullifier. You are a Tariff man, and I think honest in your opinions, and I can therefore make some allowance for your errors, but what ought to be thought of those men, who professed to be opposed to the Tariff, and yet were very anxious to see South Carolina put down by the bayonet according to the Proclamation?

Tariffite. Certainly it looks inconsistent in them. I should think that no real opponent of the Tariff could have desired to see the system enforced by the military power of the government,—it was going rather too far for the friends of the Tariff to go this, and to say the Tariff

MARKET.

SALISBURY, April 15, 1833.

Bacon	8 to 10
Beef	3½ to 4
Cotton in seed	3
Do. clean	8 to 9
Corn	50 to 55
Oats	25
Sugar	9 to 12½
Coffee	12½ to 16
Salt	2 to 2½
Iron	6 to 7
Molasses	25
Beeswax	16 to 18
Tallow	6 to 7
Flour	$4,75 a 5,00
Brandy	50
Whiskey	25 a 30
Nails	9 to 10
Loaf Sugar	16 to 20
Lead	8 to 10
Pork	$3 75 to 4 00
Wheat	90
South Carolina money discount	4 to 5
Georgia do.	6 to 7½

FAYETTEVILLE, April 6.

Brandy, Apple per gal.	38 to 40
Do Peach,	45 a 50
Bacon	6½ a 7
Corn	50 a 60
Cotton,	9 to 9½
Flour	$4 50 a 4 75
Salt	62 a 75
Iron	6½ to 7
Sugar, brown	7½ to 8
Coffee	13 to 15
Molasses	30 to 32
Flaxseed	81½ to 1,87½
Wheat	80 to 85
Whiskey	36 to 40

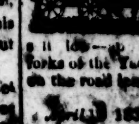
PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the whole of his PRINTING MATERIALS now in Washington. They consist of upwards of twenty different founts of type from Brevier to Double Pica; an excellent printing Roller, Imposing Stone, Chases, Galleys, &c. &c. with apparatus complete for carrying on the business. They are all in good order, and some of the type is but little worn.

The paper at present issued from the office has as good a patronage as any ever published in this place. To a person of industrious habits, acquainted with the business, and desirous of locating in this section of country, a desirable opportunity is now offered. I will also engage to the purchaser, a newspaper, whose interests present proprietor to dispose of this establishment.

The whole, if speedily applied for, may be had a bargain. GEO. HOUSTON, Jr.
Editor of the Union.
Washington, N. C. March 23d 1833.

FOR SALE.



THE subscriber has for sale a new four horse road wagon complete which he will sell low—or will exchange for a house. Situated in the forks of the Yadkin, 3 miles north of Salisbury on the road leading to Rockville.
DANIEL BRYANT.
April 15, 1833. 1y

A List of Letters.

REMAINING in the P. O. at Lexington N. C. on the 1st April, 1833

Cashat John	Miller Alexander
Clinker Michael	Moffat Robert
Davis Thomas S.	Pease Silas
Disher Chris. or Fall	Stocking Charles
Foster Peter	Smith James
Ethridge Joseph	Shoaf, Michael
Foster Thomas	Swaim John
Grist Isaac	Sanford Benj.
Grubb Henry	Tuttle Wesley
Graham Wilson	Temple Wm.
Gaden Wm. 2	Ward Isaac
Jones Silas	Ward Joseph
Mechanic Wm. M.	Walk Joseph
Mallard Adam	Valentine [illegible]

373 M. ROUNSAVILLE, P. M.

New Tailor Shop.

IN LEXINGTON N. C.

Mr Theophilus M. Simpson

MOST respectfully informs his friends, & the public at large, that he is now carrying on the Tailoring Business, in all its various branches in the town of Lexington, N. C. in the shop East of the Court House, formerly occupied by P. Fowler.

He regularly receives the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions which will enable him to make gentlemen

A fashionable suit of Clothes,

on short notice, and in a superior style of workmanship. He hopes by assiduous attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

April 15, 1833. 91tf

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Robert Bradshaw, dec'd. are requested to come forward, and make settlement by May Court. Those who fail to comply with this notice, may expect to settle with an officer. 91tf

ROBERT N. CRAIGE,
ROBT. BRADSHAW } Ex'rs.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS and DISPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

A CONTRAST

"This world's" not "all a fleeting show,
For man's illusion given."
The heart that mourn'd a widow's woe,
Or wiped an orphan's tear doth know
There's something here of heaven.

And he that walks life's thorny way,
With feelings calm and even;
Whose path is lit, from day to day,
By virtue's bright and steady ray,
Hath something felt of Heaven.

But that the Christian's course has run,
And all his foes forgiven,
Who measures out life's little span,
In love to God and love to man,
On earth has tasted Heaven.

VARIETY.

NEWSPAPER READING,

The advantages derived from reading well conducted newspapers are more than double what could be gained by books reading among the working classes, both as to cost and information. They contain such a variety of accounts from all quarters of the globe, and on all branches of business, inventions, improvements, discoveries, revolutions and their causes, both in the physical and moral worlds—all mixed up with poetry and entertaining scraps, &c. &c.—Something for every man and woman—from a child of six up to the age of eighty. See the merchant, statesman, philosopher and moralist, anxiously await the arrival of the newspapers—lay aside every other book and business, and with avidity turn over and read its contents. If the newspaper is considered by the eloquent and learned of the first importance to them, what would it be to the working men? It would be to their mind as food is to the body—as the free circulation of the blood is to the health of the body—It would cheer and exhilirate the mind—it would be a school, and academy, and a college. In reading newspapers sharpen the appetite, refreshes the memory, and extends the knowledge of the scholar, then certainly it would do so much for the working man. P. s. it would do more, I would place him on nearly an equal footing in point of useful knowledge, with the scholar. Witness thousands of readers that never were at college, who have learned a general knowledge of things superior to the narrow and limited studies of Locke and the Logans and others.

The arrival of a newspaper among mechanics excites their curiosity to read without tiring—instructs imperceptibly without fetreching labor.—Among children, it strengthens their memory on what they learn at school. It does more. It habituates their minds to reading and its consequences in place of talking about ghosts and witches, attending frolics, swearing and lying, and their consequences.—It excites the reading of other books, as the study of geography, &c. In my late visit to Glasgow, Scotland, in the city and suburbs; and large Villages, where book clubs existed and newspapers were read, the mechanics would talk on history, geography, astronomy chemistry and politics, with considerable intelligence. In more remote places, where no papers were read they could talk of nothing but the tenets and history of the sect, sins of the land and its punishments, bad trade, prices of cattle and produce, &c.—These things seemed to be the limit of their knowledge. Here I saw a great difference of intellectual improvement between these book and newspaper readers, and those who did not read. The same or similar causes here produces the same effects. In village of mail routes those who take liberal papers are by far the most intelligent and liberal.

By this time you will think I am an enthusiast about reading of newspapers. Well look round and see if I have not stated fact; if not, be so good as to correct and help me.

London.

NATURAL DANCERS.

"In my mind" says Washington Irving, "there's no position more positive and unexceptionable than that of Frenchmen, dead or alive, are born dancers. I came pounce upon this discovery at the assembly, and I immediately noted it down in my register of indisputable facts. The public shall know all about it. As I never dance cotillions, holding them to be monstrous disorders of the human frame, and tantamount in their operations, to be broken and dislocated on the wheel. I generally take occasion, while they are going on, to make my remarks on the company. In the course of these observations, I was struck with the energy and eloquence of sundry limbs, which seemed to be gesticulating about, without appertaining to any body. After much investigation and curiosity, I at length traced them to their respective owners, whom I found to be all Frenchmen, to a man. Art may have meddled somewhat in these affairs, but nature certainly did more. I have since been considerably employed in calculations on this subject, and by the most accurate computation I have determined that a Frenchman passes at least three fifths of his time between the heavens and the earth, and partakes eminently of the nature of a gossamer or soap-bubble. One of these jack-o-lanthorn figures, in which a *figure*, which neither Euclid, nor Pythagoras himself, could demonstrate, unfortunately wound himself I mean his foot—his better part—into a lady's cobweb muslin robe; but perceiving it at the instant, he set himself a spinning the other way, like a top; unravelled his step, without omitting one angle or curve, and extricated himself, without breaking a thread of the lady's dress! he then sprang up, like a sturgeon, crossed his feet four times, and finished this wonderful evolution by quivering his left legs as a cat does her paw when she has accidentally dipped it in water. No man, of woman born, who was not a Frenchman, could have done the like."

A Dog blown up.—The Exeter News Letter gives a curious account of a canine explosion, that took place in a "neighboring state," a place where a great many things happen. A man having been long troubled by the repeated intrusions of the dog of a neighboring store-keeper, at length resolved to rid himself of the nuisance by his own ingenuity, as his remonstrances with the owner were found to prove unavailing. He accordingly procured a cylinder of tin, half an inch in diameter, and about three inches in length—this he nearly filled with powder, enveloped the tube in a piece of beef, took and threw it in the streets. Poor Jowler seized and swallowed the dainty morsel; and thus, primed and loaded, returned to his master's store which was well filled with gentlemen and ladies cheapening goods, where he soon exploded! With a tremendous report (says the editor) which shook the whole building, and alarmed all the citizens in the neighborhood, poor Jowler was blown into ten thousand atoms, which were equally distributed in every part of the shop! The ladies were covered with the bleeding fragments of the dog; and one of them had her cheek terribly scratched by the claws which were attached to one of his hind legs, as it whizzed like a double headed shot past her ear.—A portion of the spine struck Mr. Smith, the owner, in the forehead, and laid him sprawling. His clerk rushed to the door, his clothes and features bespattered with blood, and screamed "fire!" and "murder!" right manfully. The ladies joined in the chorus, the bells were set a ringing, and the people rapidly assembled and gazed with horror and consternation on this unparrellelled scene of blood and carnage.

To Quench Thirst—Mix a spoonful of honey with the same quantity of spirits, and add a quart of water, by a little at the time, so that they may mix intimately. This drink is a stimulant, nourishing and effective in quenching the thirst.

Edinburg Obs.

We beg to follow this admirable receipt with one to allay Hunger: Take a pound of beef, and broil it carefully over a proper fire. When ready, sit down and eat it with salt, mustard, pepper if you choose, and bread. This food is savory, nourishing and effective in allaying hunger.

Ed. Weekly Rec.

Gigantic ox Americus—The largest ox, it is believed, that was ever raised in this or any other country, may now be seen for a few days in a temporary shed, erected for his reception at the west end of Faneuil Hall, Boston. This animal is said to be only five years old; and from his present size and rapid growth, it is thought that he will soon attain the weight of 5000 pounds! He is as remarkable for symmetry as size, and has all the *points* which amateurs are accustomed to admire in fine cattle. He is of the Durham short breed, and we doubt whether any nobleman in Great Britain does more credit to his lineage than this magnificent ox.

The famous Durham ox, so much celebrated in the annals of British agriculture, at five years old weighed 3024 pounds only, falling more than 1000 pounds short of Americus.

N. E. Farmer.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Mary Ann, has left my bed and board, without any just cause or provocation. I forewarn all persons from trading with her on my account, as I do not intend to pay any debts that she may contract. JESSE HADEN

Bacon County, March 22, 1833 3t*

Blank Warrants,

Nicely Printed on Fine Paper,

FOR SALE HERE—CHEAP

DEMOCRACY.

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

Passed at the second Session of the Twenty Second Congress.

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, viz:

For pay of the army and subsistence of officers, one million three hundred and thirty-six thousand six hundred and ninety-seven dollars.

For forage of officers, five thousand three hundred and thirty dollars.

For clothing for servants of officers, twenty-four thousand dollars.

For subsistence, exclusive of that of officers in addition to an unexpended balance of fifteen thousand dollars, three hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars.

For clothing of the army, camp equipage, cooking utensils, and hospital furniture, in addition to material and clothing on hand, amounting to twenty thousand dollars, two hundred and five-six thousand seven hundred and sixty-three dollars.

For medical and hospital department, thirty-one thousand dollars.

For arrearages in the same department during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, three thousand dollars.

For various expenses of the quarter-masters department, viz: for fuel, forage, straw, stationery, books, repairing officers' quarters, barracks, store-houses, and hospitals; for erecting temporary encampments and store-houses, for rent of quarters, store houses, and hire and postage of letters on public service; for expenses of courts martial, including compensation of judge advocates, members, and witnesses; for extra pay to soldiers employed on extra labor, under the act of March 3rd 1819 and for one thousand eight hundred and nineteen; and for expenses of expresses, escorts to pay masters, and other contingencies of quartermaster's department six hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For transportation of officers' baggage; and allowance for travel in lieu of transportation, and for per diem allowance to officers on topographical duty, fifty-three thousand dollars.

For transportation of clothing, subsistence, ordinance, and of lead from the mines, and for transportation of the army and funds for pay of the army, including the several contingencies and items of expenditure at the several stations and garrisons usually estimated under the head of transportation of the army, one hundred and twelve thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the board of visitors at West Point, two thousand dollars.

For fuel, forage, stationery, printing, transportation, and postage, for the military academy, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairs, improvements, and expenses of buildings, grounds, roads, wharf, and boat, at West Point, four thousand dollars.

For pay of adjutant's and quartermaster's clerk, nine hundred dollars.

For increase and expenses of the library, fourteen hundred dollars.

For philosophical apparatus, eight hundred and ninety dollars.

For models of department of engineering, six hundred dollars.

For models for the drawing department, repairs of instruments for the mathematical department, apparatus and contingencies for the department of chemistry, nine hundred dollars.

Miscellaneous items and incidental expenses of the academy, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For contingencies of the army, ten thousand dollars.

For the national armories, three hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For the armament of fortifications, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the current expenses of the ordinance service, sixty-nine thousand three hundred dollars.

For arsenals, ninety-six thousand five hundred dollars.

For the recruiting service, thirty thousand nine hundred and fifty-two dollars, in addition to an unexpended balance of twelve thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the recruiting service, sixteen thousand and forty-four dollars, including an unexpended balance of eight thousand five hundred dollars on hand.

For the purchase of accoutrements and swords, sixteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the purchase of cannon, fourteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For payment of arms for mounted rangers, two thousand five hundred and ninety-eight dollars.

For the purchase of arms for South Carolina, six thousand one hundred and thirty-one dollars.

For arrearages prior to the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, payable through the Third Auditor's office, five thousand dollars.

To enable the Second Auditor to close the accounts, under the act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, allowing three months' gratuitous pay to disbanded officers and soldiers, five hundred dollars.

For arrearages of pay of certain militia of the State of Missouri, called out in one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For the pay of the militia of Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and Michigan, called into the service of the United States during the last year, six hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated for the same purpose.

For completing barracks, quarters, and store houses, at Fort Crawford, eight thousand dollars.

For completing barracks, quarters, and store houses, at Fort Howard, ten thousand dollars.

For completing barracks, and erecting an hospital at Baton Rouge, twelve thousand dollars.

For making good deficiency of appropriation for the erection of barracks at Fort Severn, Annapolis, three hundred dollars.

For the construction of a wharf at Fort Preble, Portland including the purchase of a site, three thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars.

For repairing the wharf at Fort Independence, Boston, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairing the wharf at Fort Washington, on the Potomac, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairing the wharf at Fort Marion, Charleston, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of ground adjoining Fort Trumbull, New London, four hundred dollars.

For the erection of a store-house and magazine at the public lot at Pittsburgh, five thousand dollars.

For the purchase of the ground at Key West, on which the barracks and quarters are erected, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For the purchase of land at Fort Gratiot, one thousand six hundred dollars.

To make good a deficiency of a former appropriation for the building of a wharf at Fort M'Henry, ninety dollars and forty cents.

For repairing and extending the levees, securing the works at Fort Jackson, Mississippi, and improving the same, one thousand four thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be authorized, at his discretion out of the moneys appropriated by this act, for the payment of militia ordered into the service of the United States, according to law, during the last year, to allow and pay to the district paymasters of the army of the United States employed in making such payments, a commission on the sums respectively paid by them, not exceeding one per centum upon the amounts.

A. STEVENSON.
Speaker of the House of Representatives
HUGH L. WHITE.
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved, March 3, 1833.
ANDREW JACKSON.

Department of State, March 30, 1833.

A RESOLUTION of the Senate has called on the Secretary of State to obtain statistical information which is comprehended in certain circular addresses made some time since to the Governors of the different States, and the county and township officers, by this Department. The queries contained in these circulars, being answered in but comparatively few instances, the persons to whom they have been addressed, are earnestly requested to forward their answers without delay.

The printers of the laws of the United States are requested to give this notice six insertions in their respective papers.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS And DISPATCH,

AT THIS OFFICE.

BENJAMIN FRALEY

TAILOR,

HAVING removed to the house formerly occupied by Samuel Varby, as a confectionary shops a few doors above Mr. Shumpert's Tavern, where he is prepared to accommodate all those who may favor him with their patronage. He has just received from New-York and Philadelphia, the latest fashions, as imported from Paris, and London, and having a good number of first rate workmen, in his employ, he will do work on the shortest notice—cut and make in a superior style to any in this part of the country, and warranted to fit well. All kinds of cutting will be done on the shortest notice. All orders for work, from a distance, will be promptly attended to.

Being an Agent for the patent eight cutting for Sagamy or Wilson, of New York, and also for A. Wurtz of Philadelphia, he will instruct any Tailor, that may want instruction in cutting clothing.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, and hopes to merit further, by a strict attention to business.

50tf B F.

CHARLESTON and CHERAW,

THE STEAM BOAT MACON

CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM having been engaged last summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times, except, an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened to the Expence of Boat.

J. B CLOUD.

Charleston Sept 26 1831.

N. B She has comfortable accommodations for a few passengers. 52tf

J B C.

NOTICE.

THE Certificate for Four Shares of the Capital or Joint Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, in the name of William Oakes, dec'd., late of Rowan County, N. C. having been mislaid; Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons concerned, that, I shall apply to the President of the said Bank, either in person, or by agent, to renew duplicates thereof.

WM. LONG *Adm'r*

Salisbury Feb. 25 1833 13 77

STRAY.

THE Subscriber informs the public, and will continue to keep on hand, a very large, and general assortment of

Groceries, Hard-Ware,
Cutlery, Crockery,
Saddlery, Iron,
Steel and Salt,

With a small Selection of

DRY GOODS;

On the Lowest possible Terms.

Liberal advances in cash, will be made to those who prefer storing cotton or other produce.—And the highest of the market prices will be paid in CASH or BARTER, to those who wish to sell 52tf

JOHN SCOTT.

Cheraw, Jan. 8, 1833

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

RIOT,

WILL stand the ensuing season at Bowles Ford, Lincoln County, N. C. and will be pastured by reference to the Celebrated RACE HORSE and breeder Sir Archie: His dam, the blooded mare—her pedigree can be traced to many of the most distinguished racers of the day. As to Sir Archie, his reputation, and that of his colts, and their descendants, are so well established, that it is scarcely necessary to say any thing at the present day, as they have been among the most successful distance horses, in the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, for the last fifteen years.

RIOT,

Is a handsome bay, five feet three inches high—four years old next spring. It is thought that he will make a good breeder, as his form and blood are both good. Particulars made known in due time. 52tf

H. G. BURTON
R. A. BURTON.

December 31st 1832

NEW BINDERY.

WITH a view to the more efficient prosecution of their business, the Subscribers have established a

BOOK-BINDERY.

Having procured the best Materials from the North, and employed a Workman who comes well recommended, they are prepared to execute on moderate terms, all orders in this line.

Account Books, Records, &c. ruled and made to order: and every kind of Binding promptly executed in the best and neatest manner, on reasonable terms

36tf J. GALES & SON.

Raleigh, May.

Dissolution.

THE firm of Hacket & Leigh, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm, will please call and settle their accounts immediately with William H. Hacket.

Wm. H. HACKET.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. C. on the 1st day of April, 1833

Joseph Akers
Frederick Akers 2
Miller Abernethy
Martin Abernethy
Albert Adams
Rodrigo Adams
Captain Beam 2
Henry Bean 2
Joseph Berringer
James Boggs
David Bailey
Thomas Bumgarner
David Brandis
David Barringer
William Busby
Wm. Bumgarner
Robert Brown
David Brown
Benjamin Bostwick
Noah Bost
Christy Cobb
Eleazer Cobb
Cash. Close
Peter Cowgerton
Archibald Cody
John Caldwell
Marcus Caldwell
Henry Cline
Coun. of 70th Reg. Inf
Coun. of 71st Reg. Inf
Captain Dunagan 2
William B. Duncan
Peter Ecker
Wilson Fullenwider
Daniel Fisher
Jeremiah Goodman 2
Moses Gillam 2
Robert Gamble
Pleasant Green
Abner Goodson
David Harry
Horton Howard 2
William Hale 2
Andrew Holmes
George Hoover 2
John Hoy 2
Peter Hartsook
John Hanson
James Hanson
Joshua Horne
George D. Huggins
Brooks Hoyle
Lawson Howell
John Howe
Mr. Huggins
James Heaney
John Hedgepeth
Mr. Isrel
John Johnston
Mr. Jarrel
Charles James 2
Thomas Jones
Henry E. Kerr
Jacob Lyerly
Peter Lyerly
Abner Lockey 2
John Long
Abel Lowe
John Leath or Lee
Barnet, cash
Nathaniel Lambeth
Wm. Lowe
Mr. Mangum
Mr. Mangum
Adam Miller 2
Adam Miller 2
Mr. Mangum
Adam Mahaley 2
A. Mauney
Robert Mauney
John Mauney
Jacob Miller
Abraham Miller
Henry Miller
Benjamin Miller
Peter Miller
Jacob B. Miller
Benjamin Miller
Henry Miller
Daniel Miller
Andrew Miller
Philip Miller
Michael Miller
Daniel Miller
Christian Miller
Christian Miller
Barbara Miller
Henry Miller
John Miller
Margaret A. Hall
Benjamin A. Hall
Elizabeth Hall
Stephen E. Hall
Joseph Hall
John Hall
Charles Jones
Edmund S. King
Joseph M. Munro
Benjamin Mann
Charles Marshall
Mrs. B. Mc Ivers

W. KERR P. M.

List of Letters

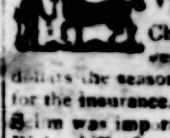
REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. C. April 1st 1833

William Amerson
Jas. Alcock
H. H. Barnes
A. A. Barnes
Abner Bray
Alexander D'Connor 2
Wm. A. Clayton
Jno. Campbell
Timothy Cochran
Wm. Boston
Marshall Rodes
Alexander & Fleming
Henry Fleming
Hunt & Co
James Hall
Grandberry Gaither
Hiram Hall
Margaret A. Hall
Benjamin A. Hall
Elizabeth Hall
Stephen E. Hall
Joseph Hall
John Hall
Charles Jones
Edmund S. King
Joseph M. Munro
Benjamin Mann
Charles Marshall
Mrs. B. Mc Ivers

W. KERR P. M.

The Beautiful Arabian Horse

SELIM,



WILL stand the ensuing season near Charlotte, N. C. at the very low price of twelve dollars the season, and eighteen dollars for the insurance. Selim the sire of Selim was imported from Tripoli to Richard B. Jones, Esq. our American consul at that place,—and was declared to be of the highest Arab race ever imported into Barbary.

Selim is a beautiful dappled gray, fifteen and a half hands high and all the characteristic marks of the best Arabian blood,—and for form as well as activity and spirit is not surpassed by any other horse.

WILLIAM S. NORMENT.

March 24th, 1833. 3 71

DR. J. M. MOORE,

VERY respectfully announces to the public that he has located himself at Bowers Alcock's in Iredell County, twelve miles east of Statesville, where he may at all times be found except when professionally engaged.

To all who may call on him for medical aid no trouble will be spared to render ample satisfaction, and he hopes by due attention and unwearied application to business, to merit a portion of public patronage. 3 71

March 30th, 1833.

DENTISTRY.

DR WAKEFIELD

MAY be consulted at the Planters Hotel where winning operations on the Teeth will please to give him an early call, as his stay will be short.

Salisbury, Feb 20, 1833.

LITERARY NOTICE.

THE Hon. George E Badger will deliver the next Annual Address before the Literary Societies of the University of North Carolina, on Wednesday the 26th June, the day preceding commencement.

DIALECTIC SOCIETY.

March 27th 1833

Blank Deeds,

OF every description, neatly printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office